



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

power." Or as Mr. Arnold puts it: "It inspires the emotion so helpful in making principles operative." But the secondary teacher who loves literature, and believes with Dr. Schurman in its pre-eminence as educative material, needs to be reminded of the candid admission of Mr. Arnold that its refining influence "seems to need in the recipient a certain refinement of nature at the outset in order to make itself felt." Perhaps what we all need to be reminded of over and over again is the vanity of the dreams of enthusiasts that we can make men after a certain pattern by any process, literary or scientific. The abiding worth of good poetry is that it operates independently of us, and in spite of methods.

Nor is this high estimate modern and purely personal. It has the confirmation of a brilliant national experience. For Dr. Curtius tells us in his *History of Greece* that "when the boy had learned to read and write, he read the poets; he learnt to declaim them, and with the words appropriated to himself the wealth of their subject-matter. Reason and feeling, taste and judgment, were developed by his habituating himself more and more to the ideas of poets of high and universal reputation." Was this the meat on which the Greek mind fed that it grew so great as to be the *originating* mind of Europe. For it is to the Attic fields that we must still repair if we would brush the early dew of thought in all its freshness.

We confess that we stand in awe of the modern psychologist with his constant observation of children's minds, his ceaseless introspection of his own, perpetually parading his bantling, the *ego*, naked and not ashamed. We speak with bated breath in that august presence. But for ourselves whose mind, like Topsy, merely "grewed," who have been feeling around after the truth of educational theory and practice if haply we might find it, for us the true word, the master word, is not education, nor instruction, nor discipline, nor training, but *nutrition*. Neither is that new. *Haec studia adolescentiam alunt*. Reason and feeling, taste and judgment, is that so poor an ideal after all? And the beauty of it is that literature, especially good poetry, makes for such an ideal powerfully and unconsciously. The process goes on in the mind of the child as the process of healthy nutrition goes on, he knoweth not how.

O. B. Rhodes

Adams, N. Y.

Books in Manuscript. By FALCONER MADAN. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1893. pp. xv+188.

This volume belongs to the series of six "Books about Books" now issuing from the press under the editorial supervision of Mr.

Alfred W. Pollard,—a series designed to answer many curious questions about the origin and development of the art of book-making and also to convey much pleasing and valuable information concerning some of the world's famous books. Mr. Madan, the author of "Books in Manuscript," from his position as lecturer in palæography in the university of Oxford has had exceptional facilities for the successful performance of his task. His pages give abundant evidence of his thorough knowledge of his subject and at the same time show his excellent taste and sound judgment. The outcome of his studies is a trustworthy manual, pleasing in style and well calculated to stimulate the reader to further study of so attractive a subject. In fact the only weak point in the book is its brevity. It is all too short to satisfy the earnest student. If the contents were doubled the result would not be weariness to the flesh, but rather greatly increased power to delight and instruct. It must be said, however, that the author makes in his preface very modest claims for his work, calling it simply "a plain account of the study and use of manuscripts," intended to aid the amateur who lacks time to acquire a thorough knowledge of the matter and the student who may wish "to have a clear view of the character and methods of the study, before entering on the details of palæography and textual criticism." On the other hand, the importance of the subject is urged in the most emphatic terms. "Until four and a half centuries ago, *every record was a written one*. Every monument of literature, every treatise of philosophy, every sacred writing which is older than the fifteenth century has come down to us solely and simply by the vehicle of thought which is the special subject of this book. For centuries such works were exposed to all the chances and imperfections which attend the scribe and pen, and, in the light of modern discoveries connected with writing, we can never safely claim that a printed edition supersedes further study and comparison of the manuscripts on which it is based."

The most interesting chapters in the book are those on "The History of Writing," "Scribes and Their Ways," "The Blunders of Scribes and Their Correction," "Famous Manuscripts," "Literary Forgeries," and "Public and Private Records." The last topic departs somewhat from the general line of the work. It was added to assist those who wish to make a special study of local or family history through original documents. The special difficulties attending such researches and also the keen delight experienced by one whose patient labor, unaided by "introduction and notes," is crowned with ultimate success are forcibly stated. The author betrays a feeling of national pride, mingled, it is true, with one of scholarly delight, as he recounts England's wealth in ancient records and public documents, ranging from the unparalleled

and invaluable "Domesday Book" to court rolls and the deeds and wills of private individuals.

Three appendices give the public libraries which contain more than four thousand manuscripts; a list of printed catalogues of manuscripts in the British museum, Bodleian library, etc.; and books useful for the study of manuscripts.

The work is embellished and greatly increased in value as a book of reference by eight full page illustrations consisting of reproductions from larger works (principally by the collotype process). The frontispiece represents the symbols of the four evangelists in the famous "Book of Kells, the most elaborately executed manuscript of early art now in existence," at present the priceless possession of the library of Trinity college, Dublin. The colors alone are lacking to make the illustration a perfect likeness of the original. St. Mark from the "Bedford Hours" and St. Michael slaying the dragon are excellent examples of elaborate and finely wrought illuminations. But the most interesting and suggestive illustration in the entire volume is the "Scribe at Work." This plate gives one a very accurate picture of a mediæval *scriptorium* with the chair, desk, parchment, pens, ink-bottles, and paint-pots used by the scribe, together with bound copies of manuscripts and the cases in which they were kept.

Copyists often expressed in verse their varied feelings at the conclusion of their laborious and exhausting toil. Sometimes weariness of mind and body or anxiety for reward seemed uppermost in their thoughts, again the feeling revealed was one of humor, or even of deep religious fervor:

"Finis succrevit, manus et mea fessa quievit "

"Nunc finem feci: da mihi quod merui."

"Heu male finivi quia scribere non bene scivi:
Scribere qui nescit dicit quod penna vilescit."

"Dextram scriptoris benedicat mater honoris:
Duc pennam, rege cor, sancta Maria, precor."

Mr. Madan's work deserves to be heartily recommended to all lovers of books. We would suggest that a careful reading of this volume be followed by a thorough study of Thompson's "Handbook of Greek and Latin Palæography." Such a course would certainly interest the amateur and serve for the student as a charming introduction to a more serious study of this most important and at the same time delightful subject.

F. E. Rockwood

Bucknell University